

BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER, AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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Curious Account of Signs, which indicate Changes of the Weather, exhibited by Animals, &c.

THE fluids and solids of organized beings, and their animal machines, are constructed in such a manner, that a certain degree of motion puts them in a good condition, while an augmentation or diminution of it deranges and destroys that state. The fluids of animals, which by their nature are easily moved, as well as the fibres, which are highly susceptible of irritation, are readily affected by changes of the surrounding atmosphere, and suffer from their impressions, whether the air varies in its weight or qualities, or is changed in regard to its elasticity. We find among those who are sound, and in perfect health, vivacity, good spirits, and great agility, when the air is pure and elastic; on the other hand, when the air becomes damp, and is deprived of its elasticity, it throws the body into a state of languor and debility. Valetudinarians, whose constitutions are delicate, or who are advanced in life, are much sooner sensible of the impressions occasioned by changes of the weather than those who are strong and robust; in general, the senses of men, who in their way of life deviate from the simplicity of nature, are coarse, dull, and void of energy. Those who are distracted by a thousand other objects, scarcely feel the impressions of the air; and, if they speak of them to fill up a vacuum in their miserable and frivolous conversation, they do it without thinking of their causes or effects, and without ever paying attention to them. But animals, which retain their natural instinct, which have their organs better constituted, and their senses in a more perfect state, and which besides are not changed by vicious and depraved habits, perceive sooner, and are more susceptible of the impressions produced in them by variations in the atmosphere, and soon exhibit signs of them.

Until the discovery of animal electricity, little attention was paid to these signs, which were consequently ascribed to a certain natural prescience. But, as the electric matter issuing from the earth diffuses itself through the atmosphere, it must penetrate and agitate the animal machines in question; and, as it carries with it vapours and exhalations of various kinds, these must produce, on machines so delicate, different sensations, which make them move in a different manner; and, according as the received impression is agreeable or troublesome, they exhibit

signs of joy or sadness; send forth cries, or are silent; move, or remain at rest; as is observed in all kinds of animals, without excepting man, when the weather is about to change.

In the last place, internal and animal electricity which in all probability is the agent of life, and the grand source of organic motion, must be as much subject to modifications as the external electricity from which it acquires new force and activity, by the vapours and humidity of the atmosphere, which, absorbing the electric fluid in abundance, or serving it as a conductor, draws it off from the animal machine. Hence arise the languor and debility which is experienced during wet weather, and when the south winds prevail; and, for the same reason, the moisture which has penetrated the organs, or at least those that are weak, or have suffered any hurt or injury, or been exposed to some new agitation, produces uneasiness, and occasions pain.

It is difficult to explain clearly, and with precision, how all this takes place; that is, how the electricity is excited, *without referring it to the Planets*, and also by what mechanism exhalations and vapours affect animals, and produce changes in their bodies, since we are not acquainted with the curious organization of the most delicate parts of these machines; but we can observe and perceive the general consequence of these phenomena, as well as of those by which they are produced. The following are the most common and familiar signs exhibited by animals, which indicate the changes of the weather, and which are not taken so much from the agricultural poet, who first collected them, as from common observation:—

1. When the bats remain longer than usual abroad from their holes, fly about in great numbers, and to a greater distance than common, it announces that the following day will be warm and serene; but if they enter the houses, and send forth loud and repeated cries, it indicates bad weather.

2. If the owl is heard to scream during bad weather, it announces that it will become fine.

3. The croaking of crows in the morning indicates fine weather.

4. It is an indication of rain and stormy weather, when ducks and geese fly backwards and forwards; when they plunge frequently into the water, or begin to send forth cries; and fly about.

5. If the bees do not remove to a great distance from their hives, it announces rain; if they return to their hive before the usual time, it

may be concluded the rain will soon fall.

6. If pigeons return slowly to the pigeon-house, it indicates that the succeeding days will be rainy.

7. It is a sign of rain or wind, when the sparrows chirp a great deal, and make a noise to each other to assemble.

8. When fowls and chickens roll in the sand more than usual, it announces rain: the case is the same when the cocks crow in the evening, or at uncommon hours.

9. Peacocks, which cry during the night, have a presentiment of rain.

10. It is believed to be a sign of bad weather, when the swallows fly in such a manner as to brush the surface of the water, and to touch it frequently with their wings and breast.

11. The weather is about to become cloudy, and to change for the worse, when the flies sting and become more troublesome than usual.

12. When the gnats collect themselves before the setting of the sun, and form a vortex in the shape of a column, it announces fine weather.

13. When the sea-fowl or other aquatic birds retire to the sea-shore or marshes, it indicates a change of weather, and a sudden storm.

14. If the cranes fly exceedingly high, in silence, and arranged in order, it is a sign of approaching fine weather; but if they fly in disorder, or immediately return with cries it announces wind.

15. When the dolphins sport and make frequent leaps, the sea being tranquil and calm, it denotes that the wind will blow from that quarter from which they proceed.

16. If the frogs croak more than usual; if the toads issue from their holes in the evening in great numbers; if the earth-worms come forth from the earth, and scorpions appear on the walls; if the ants remove their eggs from the small hills; if the moles throw up the earth more than usual; if the asses frequently shake and agitate their ears; if the hogs shake and spoil the stalks of corn; if the bats send forth cries, and fly into the houses: if the dogs roll on the ground, and scratch up the earth with their fore-feet; if the cows look towards the heavens, and turn up their nostrils as if catching some smell; if the oxen lick their fore-feet; and if oxen and dogs lie on their right side; all these are signs which announce rain.

17. The case is the same when animals crowd together.

18. When goats and sheep are more obstinate and more desirous to crop their pastures, and seem to quit them with reluctance; and when the birds return slowly to their nests, rain may soon be expected.

OTHER SIGNS WHICH INDICATE CHANGES OF THE WEATHER.

1. If the flame of a lamp crackles or flares, it indicates rainy weather.

2. The same is the case when the soot detaches itself from the chimney and falls down.

3. It is a sign of rain also when the soot collected round pots or kettles, takes fire in the form of small points, like grains of millet; because this phenomenon denotes that the air is cold and moist.

4. If the coals seem hotter than usual, or if the flame is more agitated, though the weather be calm at the time it indicates wind.

5. When the flame burns steadily, and proceeds straight upwards, it is a sign of fine weather.

6. If the sound of bells is heard at a great distance, it is a sign of wind, or a change of weather.

7. The hollow sound of forests; the murmuring noise of the waves of the sea; their foaming, and green and black colour, announce a storm.

8. Pleasant or unpleasant smells, seeming as if they were condensed, are a sign of change of weather; either because exhalations arise and are dispersed in more abundance, which is a sign of an increase of electricity; or because the air does not dispel or raise these exhalations, which indicates that the constitution of the atmosphere is motionless, light, and void of elasticity.

9. When the spiders' webs or leaves of trees are agitated without any sensible wind, it is a sign of wind, and perhaps of rain; because it denotes that strong and penetrating exhalations arise from the earth.

10. These signs are less equivocal when the dry leaves and chaff are agitated in a vortex, and raised into the air.

11. A frequent change of wind, accompanied with an agitation of the clouds, denotes a sudden storm.

12. A want, or too great a quantity of dew, being a mark of strong evaporation, announces rain: the case is the same with thick white hoar-frost, which is only dew congealed.

13. If salt, marble, and glass, become moist some days before rain; if articles of wood, doors, and chests of drawers, swell: if the corns on the feet, and the scars of old wounds, become painful; all these signs indicate that aqueous vapours are exhaled from the earth, and are, no doubt, directed by the electric fluid, which diffuses itself then in greater abundance, and penetrates every body; hence it happens that stones become damp, that wood swells, and salt becomes deliquescent by the moisture. When the stones, after being damp, become dry, it is a sign of fine weather.

14. On the other hand, when the weather inclines to rain, the water is seen to diminish in vases and fountains, because the humidity is then carried away by the evaporation of the electric fluid.

15. It is certainly a surprising phenomenon to see the earth, after very long and very abundant rains, to be sometimes almost dry; the roads quiet free from dirt; and the lands to be

come arid and parched. This is a sign that the rain has not altogether ceased, and denotes a continual efflux of electric fluid, which, being renewed, carries with it, in the form of vapours, all the moisture that falls on the earth.

16. There is sometimes, however, a great deal of dirt even after a very moderate rain, which, in that case, is a sign of fine weather, because it indicates that evaporation has ceased. Dry stones and moist earth announce fine weather; dry earth and moist stones announce rain.

17. The winds which begin to blow in the day time are much stronger, and endure longer, than those which begin to blow only in the night.

18. Weather, whether good or bad, which takes place in the night-time, is not, in general, of long duration; and, for the most part, wind is more uncommon in the night than in the day time. Fine weather in the night, with scattered clouds, does not last.

19. A Venetian proverb says, that a sudden storm from the north does not last three days.

20. The hoar-frost which is first occasioned by the east wind, indicates that the cold will continue a long time, as was the case in 1770.

21. If it thunders in the month of December, moderate and fine weather may be expected.

22. If it thunders at intervals in the spring time, before the trees have acquired leaves, cold weather is still to be expected.

23. If the wind does not change, the weather will remain the same.

Such almost are the signs of the variations of the atmosphere; but I will not be answerable for the certainty of them all. Plutarch, in his problems, where it is asked why a horse, which has escaped from a wolf, becomes fleetest? replies, that because, by a single action, but executed with great force and vigour, he has acquired a disposition to running, and a habit of speed; or, perhaps, because he is naturally swift and agile; but he adds, perhaps neither of these is true.

This observation, I am afraid, will apply to some of the vulgar prognostics of the present day. For example, we are told it is a sign of fertility, in any year, when a fly is engendered in an acorn of that year; and that it is a sign of a pestilential year if there issues from it a spider. Should the reason be asked, it might be replied that neither of these is true. I might venture to say as much of those popular tales in regard to certain unlucky days of the week; yet we must still have some respect for popular proverbs, which are often founded on observation and reason. Thus, it is said, that if it rains on the third of May, the day of the Holy Cross; or on the twenty-third of April, St. George's day; or on the fifteenth of June, St. Vitus's day, &c.: in the first case, the nuts will be spoiled; in the second, the figs, and in the third, the grapes; all this may be true to a certain degree, that is to say, when it rains for a certain number of days about these periods; because, if rain falls at the time when fruit-trees are in blossom, it carries off the fecundating farina, and by these means render them barren.

In regard to the general qualities of the sea-

sons, and their influence, attention may be paid to the following signs:—

If the earth and air abound with insects, worms, frogs, locusts, &c.; if the walnut-trees have more leaves than fruit if there are large quantities of beans, fruit, and fish; if the spring and summer are too damp; if the hoar-frosts, fogs, and dew, come on at times when they are not generally seen; the year will be barren: the opposite signs announce fertility and abundance. Animals seem also to prognosticate fertility or barrenness; it is said, that when the birds flock together, quit the woods and islands and retire to the fields, villages, and towns, it is a sign that the year will be barren.

A great quantity of snow in winter promises a fertile year; but abundant rains give reason to apprehend that it will be barren. A winter during which a great deal of snow and rain falls, announces a very warm summer. It is generally believed that thunder and storms in winter prognosticate abundance, because they fertilize the earth. When the spring is rainy, it produces an abundant crop of hay and useful herbs, but, at the same time a scarcity of grain. If it is warm, there will be a plenty of fruit, but it will be almost all spoiled. If it is cold and dry, there will be few fruit or grapes; and silk-worms will not thrive. If it is only dry, there will be few fruit, but they will be good. In the first place, if it is cold the fruit will be late coming to maturity.

If the spring and summer are both damp or even both dry, a scarcity and dearth of provisions is to be apprehended. If the summer is dry there will be but little corn: diseases will also prevail; but they will be more numerous if it is warm. If it is moderately cold, the corn will be late; but there will be a great deal of it; and the season will occasion few diseases.

A fine autumn announces a winter, during which winds will prevail, if it is damp and rainy, it spoils the grapes, injures the sown fields, and threatens a scarcity. If it be too cold or too warm, it produces many maladies. A long severity of the seasons, either by winds, drought dampness, heat, or cold, becomes exceedingly destructive to animals. In general, there is a compensation for rain or drought between one season and another. A damp spring or summer is commonly followed by a fine autumn. If the winter is rainy, the spring will be dry; and if the former is dry, the latter will be damp. When the autumn is fine, the spring will be rainy. That this alternation is in general verified may be seen in a journal carried on for forty years, and formerly edited by M. de Poleni.

It may naturally be asked what will become of Jeff. Davis? will his life be spared? or will he have to swing? or will he die from confinement before his trial comes on? Although afflicted by planetary influences from the middle of July, to the seventh of September, that will affect his health, yet there is no immediate danger of his death. After the seventh of Sept. more favorable planetary influences will operate in his navy, and although not likely to get clear, yet it will go much easier with him than people are inclined to judge.

[Continued from page 63 Vol. 1.]

AN EPITOME OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY.

After having suffered the mind to pause, for a time, over this view, our next object will be to fix, as deeply as we can the necessary impression which a return to the Newtonian principles is calculated to make, concerning the influence of these inconceivably vast masses upon one another. In this part of our investigation, it is necessary to understand something of the revolutions and rotations which each orb is subject to; and by which they are constantly varying their positions relative to each other. Hence, they are occasionally brought to act with various effects; and from their perpetual change of place, being sometimes nearer together, and sometimes farther asunder, than at others, there is a continual variation of force exerted on every distinct portion of the system; and the more susceptible particles, connected any how with every planetary mass, are thus compelled to change their place every successive instant, in consequence of the attractive or repulsive force which every sphere is exerting.

As all treatises of astrology that have obtained any degree of reputation are founded upon the Quadripartite of Ptolemy, and as the system of our fraternity of planets, as regards their centre, and their order, is so different, as laid down by that philosopher, to the system now prevailing, it will be proper, before we proceed to the effects of the several aspects, to give the order of the planets according to Ptolemy, and also according to Copernicus, or Newton.

PTOLEMY'S SYSTEM.	PRESENT SYSTEM.
Centre, The Earth.	Centre, The Sun.
1 - The Moon.	1 - Mercury.
2 - Mercury.	2 - Venus.
3 - Venus.	3 - Earth and Moon.
4 - The Sun.	4 - Mars. [Pallas.*]
5 - Mars.	5, 6, 7, 8, - Vesta, Juno, Ceres,
6 - Jupiter.	9 - Jupiter.
7 - Saturn.	10 - Saturn.
	11 - Herschel. 12 - Neptune.

* There are some 78 more small planets between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars that have been discovered of late

To get into the right road to philosophy, it is not very easy, but once set straight forward in this respect, it is not very difficult to keep in the right track. My object, in

the present article, is to convey a notion of the comparative influence of the several planetary bodies of the Solar System on the Terrestrial atmosphere, and Electric Fluid; and consequently, on the animal organs which are influenced by the respiration of this fine vapour. [See first page of this No.]

To strike into all the minute and abstruse ramifications which concern this curious part of philosophy, would be very tedious to both the writer and the reader; and would therefore, be inconsistent with the nature of such a miscellany as the Planet Reader.

Having in a former number, supplied such calculations as are sufficient to assist the mind in estimating the power of one planet on any other, by shewing the proportion of matter which each brings into action, the judgment of those for whose consideration this subject is chiefly adapted, will be able to supply those arguments relative to difference of effect which is produced by the difference of distances between the several orbs; and also of that peculiar change in place between *apogee* and *perigee*, by which peculiar fluctuations of effect on the atmosphere, and electric fluid, and consequently on all animal nature subsisting within it, is occasioned.

That which has been said hitherto, on the theory of astrology, extends no farther than the elementary principles of the science; and we next come to propound arguments, established on the principles already laid down, relative to the continual and fluctuating action of matter upon matter,—of celestial upon terrestrial bodies—of the stars upon man and animals.

No fact in philosophy is more indisputable than that which assures us of the influence of the *Sun, Moon, Planets* and *Stars*, on the earth and its inhabitants. The continual and periodical change in the weather—the constant and variable winds to which particular climates are subject—the phenomena peculiar to the several seasons of the year and many other effects that, were it necessary, might be pointed out, are proofs which render the existence of such planetary influence unquestionable. There, is however, one means more visible than either of those before mentioned, by which the effects of planetary influence may be exemplified, and pretty well estimated; and that is, the *alternate ebbing and flowing of the sea*. The phenomena exhibited in this department of nature is so analogous to those operations on which

astrological doctrines rest that it cannot be too closely examined into; and the more scrupulously it is brought into comparison with atmospheric fluctuations, the more will these be understood, and the science of astrology venerated. To the arguments and means of exemplification of astral influence, which the *flux* and *reflux* of the ocean furnish, shall this part of my subject be confined.

Argument concerning Starry influence drawn from the Tides.

By the term tide, as here used, we are to understand the periodical approaches of the waters of the ocean to, and their alternate recessions from the shores of every country of the earth. The tides of the ocean have a very immediate connexion with lunar astronomy; for, where their course is unimpeded, it is commonly high water when the Moon is about on the south-south-west point of the compass of the horizon of any place: consequently, the greatest elevation of the waters will be about twenty, or from that to twenty five, degrees eastward of the Moon. All the operations of the tides are confined between determinate limits, which are called *high* and *low* water. The interval between high water one time, and the high water following, is half the time of the Moon's apparent circuit round the earth, which is 12 hours 25 minutes; so that in 24 hours 50 minutes, the tide ebbs and flows twice upon every coast.

Thus far we have considered the phenomena of the tides as resulting from lunar influence alone; but there is a force in the Sun as well as in the Moon, which is constantly operating to disturb the ocean, and which produces special effects according as it is combined with, or counter to, the lunar influence. General experience has shewn that the *lunar* is to the *solar* force about as 5 to 2. It is also found that the Sun in quadrature with the Moon, causes a depression or diminution of lunar effect, of $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the height of a tide, it being at these times that the two luminaries are acting at right angles to one another, as they do in all quartile aspects. The lunar effect of itself causes a rise of about six feet, consequently the mean spring-tide, where there are no obstructions, should be $30\frac{1}{2} + 72 = 102\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the mean neap tide $72 - 30\frac{1}{2} = 41\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and this is found to correspond with observation in a general way, and setting localities out of the question.

But the distance of each luminary from the earth being variable, occasions different intensities of force to be constantly employed; so that neither these nor any other proportions are to be esteemed constant. They are, however, quite sufficient for the present purpose, which is, that of giving general ideas of the nature of the solar and lunar influences, as they happen to be in conjunction or quadrature, and exerted in these positions upon terrestrial matter.

Considerable difference in the magnitude of a tide is caused by the Moon's distance, so that the ratio of the disturbing force in the Moon to that in the Sun, is sometimes 6 to 2, and at others, not more than 4 to 2; thus, in the former instance, instead of the mean spring-tide being $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, it would be 10 feet and in the latter case only $7\frac{1}{2}$. But as well as that of the Sun and Moon, every planet has a gravitating power on the waters of the ocean; and the combined influence of the ten primary planets, were it all brought into action at one time, would be to that of the Sun and Moon conjointly, about as 1 to 100; so that, in a mean spring-tide of 102 inches, the influence of the planets would raise it about one inch.

When the Moon is in pedigee at the time of spring-tide, such tide may be expected to rise at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than a mean spring-tide, and on the other hand, a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deficiency will generally be experienced in spring-tides, which happen at the time of the Moon's apogee.

If the Moon has a northern declination, and the latitude of the place is also northern; the tide which happens when the Moon is above the horizon, is greater than that which happens on the same day when she is below it; and when the latitude of the place is contrary to the declination of the Moon, the effect is reversed.

Having thus presented some of the most obvious facts relative to the Sun, Moon and Planets, severally, upon the waters of the ocean, it cannot fail to be observed, that all the inequalities of motion—of distance—of declination—of phases—and of mutual aspects, agreeing, as they do, with observation as to their various proportional effects, afford a mass of evidence which places the theory of sidereal influence upon terrestrial matter, upon a foundation which nothing can destroy or even shake. Indeed, no one acquainted with the peculiar and nicely corresponding

ratio between cause and effect relative to the tides; and having, at the same time, skill in mathematics, and acquaintance with the mechanism of nature, sufficient to discover these sympathetic relations, and to generalise them to questions in astrology, will, for a moment, hesitate to own, that *every star has an influence* which is not to be restrained by human power—that this influence is constantly producing some mutation in the earth—and like the ebbing and flowing of the sea, is impetuously running, without intermission, round all the regions of the world.

It ought here to be suggested, that every rational astrologer should, on taking his judgment on the mutual aspects of the planets, have a due consideration of those different effects which are caused by difference of distance—peculiarity of phase—quantity of declination, and so forth; for unless these things are observed, the judgment will be very defective, and fail in many points for which the artist will not be able to perceive a reason.

Pythagoras maintained that the world is actuated by a divine soul; and when we come to examine that miraculous sympathy in nature so admirably manifested between the heavenly bodies, and the amazing body of water shrouding our earth, which is incessantly agitated by sympathetic influence, we are involuntarily brought to think of the eminent sage. In looking deeply into the sympathies which we are constantly experiencing, we can hardly quarrel with those who have ascribed them to an agency more than we can comprehend. We see a gift of foreknowledge strongly implanted in the badger, the hedgehog, the fox, the hare, and almost every animal with which we are acquainted.* We see, also, that birds and reptiles have a surprising forecast; and who can fail to perceive effects constantly working between the *heavenly bodies*, and the *bodies and souls of mankind*? Whether there exists an ethereal effluvia that is communicated from one body of matter to another, and which produces those strange sympathies we are witnessing, is not necessary to be declared; we know they are produced and being able to connect them with what we term planetary influence, is sufficient to shew we have sound ground-work for forecasting the effects incident to known

pauses.

*(See first page of this No.)

To be continued.

TO THE READER.

It is customary with astrologers in their almanacs and other periodicals, to notice "Fulfilled Predictions." I have not followed that rule, except in the second No. of the Planet Reader; but rather on the contrary have noticed the Unfulfilled predictions. It is with this object in view that I now propose making a few remarks on the "Fate of the Nation" for the spring quarter of last No. Although I predicted war four years ago, and even before the rebellion commenced that the war would last until July 1865, or until the Planet Herschel got out of the sign Gemini, which rules the U. S., Herschel is eighty four years in passing through the whole twelve signs of the Zodiac, or in performing one revolution. The last time Herschel entered the sign Gemini before this, the American Revolution broke out, which lasted until Herschel got out of Gemini, and then peace was proclaimed. The time the planet Herschel entered the sign Gemini previous to the American Revolution breaking out, the Salem Witch-craft affair commenced which lasted all the time Herschel was in that sign, but ceased as soon as Herschel got out of Gemini. Question? What will take place in this country the next time that Herschel enters the sign Gemini? I must leave the answer to the artist of some future No. Herschel has already entered Cancer now, although it will retrograde into Gemini for a short time in the spring of next year. The sign Cancer rules New York. The question naturally arises what will be the effect on this city during the time Herschel is in the sign Cancer. Let us hope that the malignant influences that have been experienced throughout this country during the time Herschel was passing through Gemini, will not be concentrated on New York, now that he is transiting through Cancer, which sign rules this city; nor that Herschel will produce for New York, while passing through Cancer, what Saturn has produced for Charleston, S. C. while passing through the sign Libra, (which sign rules that city.) But I shall endeavour to unravel his influences, and make them known, in each No. of the "Planet Reader."

After these cursory remarks I must return to the subject I commenced on, that is, to make a few remarks on the "Fate of the Nation for the Spring Quarter of 1865," as published in the last No. of the "Planet Reader."

In the Figure for the Spring Quarter, or the time the Sun enters into Aries, which answers for the whole year, or to the 21st of next March, Jupiter was in the seventh in his own house, in opposition to Mars and Herschel in the ascendant, under those kind of aspects, I have found from past experience, that there has been more fighting than usual, which made me judge that the war was not all over. But after carefully looking over the chart of the Heavens, I find that it has more reference to a war with Mexico and France, a king place during this year, of which the South will take advantage to rebel again.

I shall refer to this subject again at some future time, when I shall dwell more on it.

THE FATE OF THE NATION, For the Spring Quarter of 1865.

"Beautiful stars in other days.

The prophet's eyes might read your rays,

And tell of many a strange event

Of warfare and of warning sent."

"A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished."—Prov. xxvii. 12.

At the time the Sun touches the first point of Cancer, 16 degrees of Gemini will rise, and 22 degrees of Aquarius will culminate. The Moon and Venus are rising; Mercury is lord of the scheme, and is rising in his own house in the ascendant, and is applying to an opposition of Jupiter, in his own house in the seventh. The Sun and Herschel are in conjunction in the ascendant, Mars is in the third house, and Saturn in the fifth, both in good aspect to Jupiter in the seventh, (the house of WAR and PUBLIC ENEMIES.) And Jupiter applying by retrograde motion to an opposition of Mercury lord of the ascendant. This is ominous of a dispute or war with foreign powers, and our national opponents will not be inclined to lend an ear to counsel of

diplomatic arrangements. These inferences are strengthened by the conjunction of Sun and Herschel in the ascendant, which makes me fear that we shall be led into another war.

Speculation runs high and gold fluctuates in value, which influences our commercial interests, and trades and business of all kinds appear rather gloomy.

Mars passes the opposite place of the Moon in the horoscope of Louis Napoleon near the middle of this July; which will incline him to war-like proceedings, or to pick a quarrel with some other nation. Let us hope that it will not be with this country. Shortly after Dec., 1866, Louis Napoleon either meets with his down-fall, or dies. [See Planet Reader, for July, 1862.]

We shall have very strange and exciting news from Europe, during this summer.

The FATE of the NATION for July.

At the lunation on the 23d of June, from which we make our predictions for July, Mercury is lord of the scheme, and is rising in his own house, and in exile of Mars in the fourth, but applying to an opposition of Jupiter, in the seventh, and in conjunction of Herschel. The lunation falls in the second house, and in conjunction with Herschel also.

These aspects are rather peculiar, and although they do not fore-show war, yet there will be some threatenings, but the time has not yet arrived, for it breaking out in earnest.

Business is rather good, but money affairs are rather unsettled. The public health suffers from some epidemic and many deaths will occur. Accidents and deaths on the water and by floods are so numerous, as to attract public attention.

The FATE of the NATION for Aug.

The New Moon for August, occurs on the 22d day of July; Scorpio ascends, which causes Mars to be lord of the figure; and he is in the tenth house in square to Venus in the eighth. The conjunction falls in the ninth house in square to Saturn in the twelfth. The last named aspect is the most remarkable feature in the figure. I look for some very remarkable news from abroad, which will attract general attention. Let us hope that war will not be declared during this month but the tensions are in that direction; also many accidents will occur by railways, and on the water. News arrives about Napoleon making war-like preparation, difficulties connected with Mexico become very conspicuous. Paris and Constantinople suffer from fires, riots, cholera, &c. and danger of another war on the continent of Europe.

Business and money affairs are unsettled; speculation makes gold go up in value. The public health improves. I look for changes in the Cabinet or in government offices. The West India Islands will feel the effects of Mars in Virgo, disturbances may be anticipated, and earthquakes felt on those islands.

The FATE of the NATION for Sept.

The New Moon from which we make our predictions for September, takes place on the 2d of August, when 21 degrees of Cancer will be rising, and 4 degrees of Aries will be on the mid-heaven. Herschel and Venus are rising, and the lunation falls in the second house, these aspects are indicative of pecuniary embarrassments, and a pressure in the money market. I expect a sudden rise in gold. This is truly a grave and eventful period.

Mars in conjunction with Mercury, and in square to Jupiter, indicates disputes with foreign governments, and perhaps a desire to try their strength with nations. Saturn afflicts the Sun's place in the Emperor Napoleon's Nativity. Ev is surround him.

I look for a falling off in all kinds of business, although the health of the public will generally be good.

Mars entering Libra, the opposition of England's ascendant, denotes much excitement for the people of that Nation; and may lead to the employment of the national forces. A cloud of trouble bursts over all England. But there are worse to follow before the end of the year. Things generally are unsettled on the continent of Europe.



Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States. Born February 12th, 1809, 2 h. 0 m. A. M. Died April 15th, 1865, at 7 h 20 m. A. M.

Some of my friends and correspondents, have written to me saying that the predictions in regard to the death of Abraham Lincoln, should have been more particular and pointed, than was published under the heading, "Fate of the Nation for April 1865." To those who are inclined to find fault with everything which according to their ideas does not appear to come up to the mark, I refer them to the Nativity of Abraham Lincoln, as published in the Oct., Nov. and Dec No, for 1864, on page 2d, they will find the following paragraph;

But I might here state, that shortly after the election is over, Mr. Lincoln will have a number of evil aspects afflicting his nativity, (I do not think that any of them will begin to be felt until after the election is past,) they will be in operation in Nov and Dec. of this year. During those months, let him be especially on his guard against attempts to take his life; by such as fire arms, and infernal machines.

Also in the same No, under the heading "Fate of the Nation for 1864," they may find the following sentence;

Let the President be careful of secret enemies, and also of assassination, during this and the next months.

It would be difficult to have a prediction more pointed than the above. It is true that I only mentioned it in a rather careless manner in the predictions for the "Fate of the Nation for April, 1865," by stating that some noted general, or person in high office, dies or is removed, about the 17th, or 18th day."

Although I made the predictions about attempts being made to take the Presidents life; by such as fire arms, &c, some months before it really took place, yet as I stated in Lincoln's Nativity, in the Oct., Nov. and Dec., No. 1864.

that shortly after the election is over, Mr. Lincoln will have a number of evil aspects afflicting his Nativity; and of course those evil influences would last through several months.

Indeed judging from the Map of the Heavens for Mr. Lincoln's time of birth, although he was a quiet inoffensive man, bearing malice to none but Charity to all, yet it was next to impossible for him to have died a natural death. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's birth, the Sun and Moon were both under the earth, which causes the ascendant to be the "giver of life," and being afflicted by the evil planet Saturn, and Mars and Herschel, both in the eleventh house, denoting him being surrounded by secret enemies and false friends, and had it not been for the Moon being in good aspect to the benevolent planet Jupiter, lord of the ascendant, and of course Mr. Lincoln's significator, which aspect caused him to become popular among people generally, it would have been next to impossible for him to have survived up to the middle of last April. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's death, he had the evil planet Saturn retrograding over Mars place in the eleventh house, and in evil aspect to the Moon's place, and Mars in the eighth house, (the house of death, (just passing an evil aspect of Venus, lady of the eleventh, (the house of friends,) all of which would indicate, that near the middle of April, he would meet with some great evil; from false friends or secret enemies.

I had intended publishing the Nativity of Andrew Johnson, President of the U. S. But I want from must defer it to the next No. I might have state that in his respects he has a very remarkable Nativity. Yet he will have no easy time of it, during the period he is in office. From the first of July to the first of Aug. he will have some very evil aspects that will afflict his health. But from the 9th of Sept. to the middle of Dec. will be an unusually evil period for him; difficulties will surround him; but I am in hopes that his life will be spared. But more of this in my next issue.

(Continued from page 16, Vol. 6.)

GEOMANCY.

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No. of Ques. Answer.

No. of Ques. Answer.

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| 1. Moderately long. | 1. Short. |
| 2. Indifferent. | 2. Little. |
| 3. Mean. | 3. Mean. |
| 4. Moderate. | 4. Evil. |
| 5. Rather good. | 5. Unlucky. |
| 6. A Son. | 6. A Son. |
| 7. Health. | 7. Health. |
| 8. Come out. | 8. Come out. |
| 9. Late. | 9. Good. |
| 10. Little found. | 10. Not found. |

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No. of Ques. Answer.

No. of Ques. Answer.

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| 1. Moderately long. | 1. Long. |
| 2. Mean. | 2. Good Luck. |
| 3. Famous. | 3. Excellent. |
| 4. Good. | 4. Fortunate. |
| 5. Fortunate. | 5. Lucky. |
| 6. A Female. | 6. A Son. |
| 7. Health. | 7. Health. |
| 8. Death. | 8. Come out. |
| 9. Mean. | 9. Excellent. |
| 10. Found. | 10. Found. |

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No. of Ques. Answer.

No. of Ques. Answer.

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| 1. Short. | 1. Short. |
| 2. Rather evil. | 2. Not good. |
| 3. Not good. | 3. Evil. |
| 4. Not lucky. | 4. Evil. |
| 5. Unfortunate. | 5. Ill-fated. |
| 6. Daughter. | 6. A Son. |
| 7. Perilous. | 7. Health. |
| 8. Dangerous. | 8. Come out. |
| 9. Late. | 9. Slow. |
| 10. Part found. | 10. Part found. |

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No. of Ques. Answer.

No. of Ques. Answer.

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|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Long. | 1. Long life. |
| 2. Fortunate. | 2. Great wealth. |
| 3. Excellent. | 3. Good. |
| 4. Prosperous. | 4. Fortunate. |
| 5. Prosperous. | 5. Excellent. |
| 6. A Son. | 6. A Daughter. |
| 7. Health. | 7. Health. |
| 8. Run away. | 8. Perilous. |
| 9. Slow. | 9. Mean. |
| 10. Found. | 10. Found. |

[To be Continued.]